SUBDIVISIONS OF THE TEREBRIDÆ.

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Having recently had occasion to review the genera of *Terebridæ*, it seemed that the synoptical table might have some interest for students.

Genus TEREBRA Bruguière, 1789.

A. Presutural sulcus present.

Sculpture uniform at all ages, persistent, suture appressed. Subgenus STRIOTEREBRUM.

Shell short, small.

1. Sculpture reticulate. Section *Strioterebrum* s. s.
2. Axial sculpture emphatic, spiral obsolete. *Fusoterebra.*
3. Axial sculpture obsolete, spiral emphatic. *Perirhoë.*

Shell elongate, whorls mesially constricted.

4. Whorls nodulous at both margins. *Triplostephanus.*

B. Sculpture in youth and age discrepant. Subgenus TEREBRA.

5. Young nodulous, sulcus persistent. Section *Myurella.*
6. Young nodulous, sulcus present in youth. *Terebra* s. s.

Young axially ribbed, sulcus persistent.

7. Adult slender, smooth. *Subula.*
8. Adult small, obsoletely ribbed. *Abretia.*

Sulcus obsolete in the adult.

9. Whorls rapidly enlarging. *Oxymeris.*

C. Sulcus wholly absent. Subgenus ACUMINIA.

10. Adult slender, smooth. Section *Acuminia.*

Genus HASTULA Adams, 1853.

Presutural sulcus absent, suture appressed.

A. Sculpture uniform, persistent.

a. Shells small, slender. *Hastula* s. s.

B. Sculpture discrepant.

b. Whorls rapidly enlarging. *Impages.*

Genus DUPLICARIA Dall, 1908.

A. Sculpture persistent, suture channeled.

a. Shell axially ribbed, sulcate. *Duplicaria.*

Genus SPINEOTEREBRA Sacco, 1891.

A. Sulcus absent, suture appressed.

a. Columellar border callous, axis impervious. *Spineoterebra.*

b. Columellar border bare, axis pervious.[1] *Mazatlania.*

This table is not intended to exhibit all, or even the more important characters upon which the main subdivisions (which will be treated elsewhere) are based, but is rather a key by which the shells may be conveniently assorted. The sections are typified as follows:

Strioterebrum Sacco, 1891. *T. basteroti* Nyst.

A recent example is *T. dislocata* Say.

Fusoterebra Sacco, 1891. *Fusus terebrina* Bonelli.

A recent example is *T. benthalis* Dall.

Perirhoë Dall, 1908 (*nov.*). *T. circumcincta* Deshayes.

An American example is *Acus rushii* Dall.

Triplostephanus Dall, 1908 (*nov.*). *Terebra triseriata* Gray.

This is *Myurella* Hinds, in part.

Terebra s. s. Lamarck, 1799. *T. subulata* (Linné).

Myurella Hinds, s. s. 1844. *Terebra myuros* Lam.

Subula s. s. (Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1847. *T. dimidiata* (Linné).

Abretia H. and A. Adams, 1853. *T. cerithina* Lam.

Oxymeris Dall, 1900. *Terebra maculata* Lam.

This is *Acus* Gray, 1847, not Edwards, 1771.

Acuminia Dall, 1908 (*nov.*). *T. lanceata* (Linné).

Hastula H. and A. Adams, 1853. *T. strigillata* Lam.

Impages E. A. Smith, 1873. *T. cœrulescens* Lam.

Duplicaria Dall, 1908 (*nov*). *T. duplicata* Lam.

This is *Myurella* Troschel, not of Hinds.

Mazatlania Dall, 1903. *T. aciculata* Lam.

Spineoterebra Sacco, 1891. *T. spinulosa* Doderlein. Miocene.

Mazatlania is *Euryta* Adams, 1853, not of Gistel, 1848.

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[1] I use the term "pervious" technically, to denote an axis gyrate about an empty space which penetrates the center of the shell internally, in contradistinction to "umbilicate" or "perforate," which would imply a space external to the inner wall of the whorls and circumscribed by them.